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Established 1887

Algeria	10 S.	Lebanon	10 S.
Belgium	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	10 S.
Denmark	2 P.M.	Morocco	2 P.M.
Egypt	11 P.	Netherlands	1.30 P.M.
Finland	2 P.M.	Nigeria	2.15 P.M.
France	2 P.M.	Norway	2.15 P.M.
Germany	1.30 P.M.	Portugal	10 P.M.
Greece	10 P.	Spain	10 P.M.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	1.30 P.M.
India	10 P.	Switzerland	1.50 P.M.
Iran	10 P.	Taiwan	1.30 P.M.
Italy	10 P.	Turkey	1.30 P.M.
Japan	1.30 P.M.	U.S. Military	1.30 P.M.
Korea	1.30 P.M.	Yugoslavia	1.30 P.M.

Chris Evert Wimbledon Champion

Chris Evert, 25, of the United States, won the Wimbledon women's singles championship today, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3, in the final against the Russian-born American, Evie Dering.



Associated Press

High Officers in Cyprus Makarios Says Greek Junta Effort to Topple Him

Nicosia, July 5 (AP)—President Makarios today accused the Greek government of plotting to overthrow him. He said the plot was being carried out by high-ranking officers in the Greek army and navy, and that it was aimed at replacing him with a puppet ruler.

He added that "a major cause has been the attitude and conduct of certain officers serving the National Guard, particularly their involvement in EOKA-B, their supporting it in various ways and their instigating the organization to resort to terrorist activities aimed at the abolition of the Cyprus state."

Athens Aides Said to Quit Over Policies

ATHENS, July 5 (AP)—The foreign minister and two high-ranking officials have resigned in the wake of Greece's deteriorating relations with the Turkish and Cyprus governments, authoritative sources said today.

6 Top Aides Surrender In Ethiopia Reformers Say 13 Now Detained

ADDIS ABABA, July 5 (AP)—Ethiopia's military reformers tonight announced the arrest of six top officials whom they consider corrupt and reactionary, including the commander of the army's 2d Division and the administrator-general of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

The official Ethiopian News Agency said the six had surrendered, bringing to 13 the number of confirmed arrests since soldiers took control of Addis Ababa last Friday. Many of the arrested persons were close to Emperor Haile Selassie.



United Press International

Premier Vows Not to Back Down Bangkok Police in Third Day Of Battle With Chinese Youths

BANGKOK, July 5 (AP)—A street war that Premier Sanya Dharmasakti blamed on Chinese motorcycle gangs escalated tonight. Police in battle gear chased young gunmen through the streets of the Chinese section as the death toll from three nights of violence neared 30.

Italy Gets Kissinger Aid Pledge Secretary Visits Paris and Rome

ROME, July 5 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States was prepared to assist Italy should its economic situation worsen. "We are following Italian events with sympathy and affection," he said at a luncheon with President Giovanni Leone.

Lebanese, Palestinians Reported Lit on Raids, Arming Camps

BEIRUT, July 5 (AP)—Lebanese and Palestinian guerrillas were reported to be at odds over the question of arming Lebanese refugee camps to resist Israeli reprisals on a suspension of guerrilla operations against Israel.

Lebanon vetoed a guerrilla proposal that the Arab countries jointly supply Lebanon's 15 refugee camps with \$20 million worth of ground-to-air missiles.

Czechs, Prague and Solution 2 Disputes

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—State Department said today a preliminary agreement was reached with Czechoslovakia on two 25-year-old problems: return of Czech gold and nationalization of foreign property.

The Defense Council meeting ended in Cairo last night after two days with a vague statement by Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Rida which indicated that it had failed to reach a united stand.

Polluted Rains Cause Eye Irritation in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—Thousands of Tokyo residents had bloodshot, painful or swollen eyes during the last two days because of sulfuric acid in intermittent misty rains, officials said today.

Callaghan Sees EEC Stalling On U.K. Bid for Better Terms

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan suspects some Common Market countries are stalling Britain's bid for better terms because they feel Labor may lose the next election.

3 Years After Last Russian Docking Salyut Space Linkup Improves Outlook on U.S.-Soviet Project

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI)—Two cosmonauts today successfully docked the Soyuz-16 craft with the orbiting Salyut-3 space laboratory, entered it and began preparing for experiments.

Nixon Has Blood Clot in Leg; Danger of Death Is 'Now Past'

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., July 5 (AP)—President Nixon's doctor said today that the President's leg swelling had subsided and that a permanent blood clot in his left leg might kill him during his Middle East trip, but the President insisted on going ahead with travel plans.

James Callaghan



UPI

Jackson Sees Ailing Chou In Hospital

PEKING, July 6 Saturday (Reuters)—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who has been ill for nearly two months, was in a hospital when he met U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson for a half-hour yesterday, the official Chinese news agency reported early today.

Most Critical Ally

Of all the Western allies, France has been the most critical of U.S. foreign policy, claiming especially that the Europeans are not sufficiently consulted. The U.S. official said Mr. Kissinger had "a positive talk" with the French President.

Strikes for Higher Wages

Unrest in Portugal Spreading To Agricultural Workers

By Henry Giniger

MONTEITO, Portugal (NYT).—In the searing heat that descended on the wheat fields of the Alentejo region of southeastern Portugal, 200 men idled in the shade of a clump of trees, carrying on what they would never have dared do before April.

The men, agricultural workers, were on strike for better wages. With fellow strikers in two other towns near Evora, about 100 miles southeast of Lisbon, they represented the first outbreak of social unrest in the countryside. This unrest, bedeviling the fragile Portuguese economy, until recently had been confined to the industrial and public service sectors.

There has been a series of fires in the region, and military and

police officials indicate that not all of them were accidental. The military command in Evora, close to the Spanish border, issued a statement a few days ago accusing "leftist adventurers" of inciting "wildcat strikes and carrying out a 'scorched earth' policy."

In this town the men denied any political affiliations or any desire to burn up their source of income. They have been on strike since June 26 with few resources to fall back on, but they said they would hold out until they got a settlement.

Tightly Controlled

On April 25, a military coup ended a half-century of dictatorship under which the right to strike was denied and workers' organizations were tightly controlled.

Before April, if we had struck we would all have been behind bars," a weatherbeaten worker said.

Before the coup, little was heard from Portugal's somewhat submissive, semilitarized farm population, which either worked for low wages when it could or, particularly in the poor northern regions, emigrated to other European countries.

Strikes are not yet legal, even though a large part of the country's wage earners has indulged in them since April. The government, while tolerating strikes, has tried to discourage them.

Even though enjoying a newfound freedom, the farm workers expressed some disillusionment about the April revolution.

"Not Better Yet"

"We thought we would have good work conditions after April 25 but things are not better yet," one explained. Although all of them are landless, none showed signs of interest in agrarian reform. They said their main concern was good wages.

Much of the wheat has been out, but the rest is in danger of being spoiled. The loss is one that Portugal, which has to import huge amounts of food each year, can ill afford. In the strike area, the harvest is running a month behind.

Farther south, in the area of Beja, the workers settled a few days ago with the landowners, many of whom live comfortably in Lisbon, for a harvest contract guaranteeing them 90 days' work at top wages of \$7.50 a day for men and \$4.00 for women. The contract meant increases of about 30 to 40 per cent.

In Montego, Redondo, and Nossa Senhora de Machado, the workers are asking the same top wage. The increase would be about 50 per cent.

A few weeks ago, a national minimum wage of \$132 a month was set by the government, but it did not apply to farm or service workers because so many of them work on the basis of seasonal contracts.

The movement maintains that the area they control, became an independent country by declaration last year and is recognized as such by more than 80 members.

It was the first open sign of confrontation between the military and the Catholic Church since Mr. Gisel took office in March. Brazil is the world's most populous Catholic nation, with that faith professed by about 90 per cent of its population of almost 100 million.

"Five years have passed since my son was killed, and justice has not been done, but now I believe I will be listened to," Mrs. Isaura Pereira da Silva, mother of the late Rev. Antonio Henrique da Silva Netto, wrote President Gisel. "You are a different President. You read the Bible. You know God's laws and practice them."

Mr. Gisel's office told the woman that it had referred the matter to the Pernambuco state attorney's office. This week, a prosecutor in Recife, the capital of Pernambuco and the seat of

the North Korean news agency said that South Korea had spread a "false rumor" that it had sunk a "spy ship." The Defense Ministry in Seoul said Wednesday that a patrol boat had sunk a three-ton "turret" thought to be a North Korean spy boat.

5-Day Rain in Bombay Is Heaviest in 30 Years

NEW DELHI, July 5 (AP).—Torrential rains fell on Bombay for the fifth consecutive day today, blocking traffic, flooding streets and contributing to more than 20 deaths, news reports said.

The Bombay Weather Bureau called it the heaviest downpour since 1930. Officials said so much rain fell in 24 hours that one of their gauges overflowed.



SEEKING DOUBLE—Two ostriches and a photographer all in the right place at the right time produced this two-headed creature at a zoo in New Jersey.

Says Lisbon Drops Referendum Bid

Portuguese Guinea's Governor Calls It, in Effect, Independent

By Henry Kamm

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea (NYT).—According to the governor of Portuguese Guinea, this territory is already independent in practice. In a recent interview, he also indicated strongly that Lisbon had dropped its demand for a referendum before the formal granting of independence.

Gov. Carlos Soares Fabiao said that the people had achieved self-determination and were completely free. What remains to be done, he continued, is to agree on the method of elevating de facto independence to a legal independence under international law.

Under these conditions, he said, his chief duty is to assure continuity in administration and economic activity and head off internal problems that could hinder a smooth transfer of power.

As commander in chief of about 600 troops here, he said, he has the mission of preventing any more bloodshed.

Full Truce Exists

Although the Portuguese and the African party for the independence of Guinea and Cape Verde have broken off cease-fire negotiations because of stumbling blocks, a full truce is in effect, and the liberation movement engages freely in political activity in the areas held by the Portuguese.

The governor, 43, a favorite of President Antonio de Spínola when Gen. Spínola was the commander here and Mr. Fabiao headed the paramilitary black militia, saw no contradiction between the breakdown of negotiations and the existence of a cease-fire.

In suggesting that Lisbon would not insist on a referendum as a condition for independence, Gov. Fabiao indicated that a major concession had been made to the liberation movement.

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Slayer of Policemen Kills Self in Japan

HOKKAIDO, Japan, July 5 (AP).—Police today captured a man armed with a shotgun who held two women hostages for three days on a hilltop near his home after he killed two policemen Wednesday.

But, police said, the gunman, Kenji Ichikawa, 32, died shortly after his capture, from shotgun wounds inflicted trying to take his life to escape arrest.

Quake in Mongolia

TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—The Central Meteorological Agency said its seismographs recorded a strong earthquake in western Mongolia today.

of the United Nations. The movement contends that Portugal, therefore, can no longer put the question of independence to a vote.

Gov. Fabiao used the same argument to explain that he believed that a referendum was "technically impossible" because there were two governments here.

"Practical Aspects"

Reminded that the program of the armed forces movement, which has led Portugal since the April 25 coup in Lisbon, specifies the referendum requirement, Gov. Fabiao replied:

"Yes, of course, the program talks of it. But we must think of the practical aspects. We must consider if it is possible or not." Everything the governor said made it clear that Lisbon had decided that a referendum was not possible.

The governor declined to comment on what the obstacles were to formal agreement with the liberation movement, but he said they were linked to the existence of two governments in one country.

Gov. Fabiao, who has spent 12 years of his military career in this colony, had long shared Gen. Spínola's misgivings over the war here. He has been governor since May; he wears casual, civilian clothes, although he was promoted to brigadier general. The way he dresses is one way he emphasizes that he believes the solution is political, not military.

During the interview the governor referred to loose-leaf notebooks in which, over the years, he has put down his thoughts about Portuguese colonization in Africa. He has also written poems and plays in the notebooks, he said.

During his time here, Gen. Spínola also collected material for a book about the problem. When the book was published after his return to Portugal last year, it played an important part in the overthrow of the dictatorship.

Brazil Again Probes Slaying In 1969 of Dom Helder Aide

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5 (AP).—Brazilian authorities have suddenly reopened an investigation into the 1969 slaying of a young priest who was an assistant to the Most Rev. Helder Camara, the liberal Roman Catholic archbishop of Recife. The case was reopened after the victim's mother appealed to President Ernesto Geisel, this country's first Protestant chief of state.

It was the first open sign of confrontation between the military and the Catholic Church since Mr. Gisel took office in March. Brazil is the world's most populous Catholic nation, with that faith professed by about 90 per cent of its population of almost 100 million.

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10-Year Arms-Accord Goal 'Saved Summit'

By Murray Marder

PARIS, July 5 (WP).—Alarm over ending the Moscow summit talks in deadlock on the central nuclear issue impelled the United States and the Soviet Union to come up with the goal of a 10-year arms accord, informed sources now indicate.

President Nixon hailed this agreement as the most significant nuclear accomplishment at the conference, although "the two sides have not yet reached a final accord on the terms of the agreement," he said.

In fact, authoritative sources concede, the two sides are barely beginning to plumb the concept. It was only put forward Monday night in Moscow as an alternative to a total impasse on limiting offensive strategic weapons.

At the end of intensive talks between Mr. Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev on Saturday and Sunday at Yalta, the two sides had ruled out both a short extension of the five-year offensive weapons accord signed in 1972 or a permanent agreement.

Prospect of Stalemate

They were faced with the grim prospect of admitting that they were stalemated on the core issue of nuclear controls. The repercussions of such an admission, a deadlock upon all the hopes of East-West détente could have been profound. Neither side wanted to accept those consequences.

What followed is an example of a new summit technique, in which an admission of a loss of momentum produces a compulsion to produce results, or jeopardize earlier advances.

From information that can now be pieced together it is apparent why there were strong hints from Soviet sources last Sunday and Monday that prospects for a third U.S.-Soviet summit meeting suddenly had taken a turn for the worse.

The reports were leaked through Monday and Tuesday in Moscow with word from Soviet sources that Mr. Brezhnev was holding unusually long and somber meetings with the Politburo.

On Monday while Mr. Nixon went to Minsk, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were groping for a way out of the deadlock.

That night, with President Nixon on his way back to Moscow from Minsk, the American delegation suggested a compromise. If a two-to-five year extension of the 1972 agreement was out, as well as an indefinite agreement why not try for something in-between? This was the rationale behind the proposal.

The proposal was a 10-year (actually 11) limitation on offensive nuclear weapons.

Mr. Kissinger was not joking. It is now doubly evident, when he told newsmen on Wednesday in Moscow amid laughter that the reason for agreeing to seek an accord that would run until 1985, instead of 1984, was because we couldn't pick 1984.

That is the title of the late George Orwell's novel warning how the world would look if "big brother" dictatorships shared its rule.

What happened to set off the American-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in this new direction, American officials say, include the following conclusions reached or confirmed at the summit.

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News Analysis

Arms Control Experts Fear Surge in Ranks of A-Powers

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—At least 26 nations could acquire atomic weapons during the next decade unless existing technical and political barriers are strengthened, U.S. arms control officials believe.

That prospect has long been foreseen but political leaders have generally ignored it until India exploded an atomic device in May and President Nixon offered atomic power plants to Egypt and Israel in June.

Thousands of people around the world are believed to have enough scientific and engineering knowledge to build rudimentary atomic devices.

Their main handicap, however, is obtaining fissionable material. But that material, in the form of plutonium, will be a byproduct of a growing number of atomic power plants. By 1982, the world's nuclear power plants will be producing about 220,000 pounds a year of plutonium—enough to build tens of thousands of nuclear explosives.

The Political Deterrent

The remaining deterrent is political, the officials say. The nations would have to be persuaded to renounce the development of atomic weapons and accept international controls over their nuclear activities. None of the nations with atomic potential has signed agreements not to develop atomic weapons.

Another disturbing factor is atomic technology spreads as the possibility that terrorist groups might get hold of plutonium to use for blackmail.

Last fall, the Atomic Energy Commission issued strict requirements for the protection of atomic plants and materials.

Arms control officials hope that the example will be followed by other countries and by the in-

Poll Indicates Stanfield May Oust Trudeau

OTTAWA, July 5 (UPI).—The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. said yesterday that its final pre-election opinion poll shows that the Progressive Conservative party leader, Robert Stanfield, may oust Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and emerge from Monday's election as the head of a new minority government.

The CBC said that its nationwide survey of 1,200 voters showed that the number of those favoring Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party has dropped to 34 per cent, a 3 per cent decrease since its first poll in early June. Support for the Tories has risen from 31 to 33 per cent, the new poll showed.

A Progressive Conservative alliance with the leftist New Democratic party, would give Mr. Stanfield enough votes to form a government, the CBC said.

Mr. Kissinger for dropping the original idea of extending the five-year ceiling for just a few years until a long-range accord can be negotiated.

Alternatively, U.S. officials say that if each side is asked to commit itself now to a permanent fixed ceiling on weapons, military caution will result in each side making extreme demands for high ceilings for fear that the other side will race ahead in technology. This makes the Soviet Union particularly opposed to a permanent total accord on offensive nuclear weapons. U.S. officials said, while it is necessary to close the American lead in nuclear technology.

That is the reason given by

international Atomic Energy Agency, an intergovernmental agency related to the United Nations, designed to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Five years ago, a majority of nations entered into a treaty to prevent the spread of atomic weapons. Eighty-three nations have ratified the treaty. Under it, the nuclear nations pledged not to help other nations acquire atomic weapons and those countries without such weapons pledged not to develop them.

Provision for Controls

But more important than such pledges was the system of international controls established under the treaty to prevent the diversion of fissionable materials such as plutonium to the manufacture of weapons. The treaty required nonnuclear states adhering to it to accept controls by the International Atomic Energy Agency over all their present and future facilities and materials.

The next year will be crucial in testing whether the world community can prevent non-nuclear countries from using their plutonium to build atomic weapons, arms control officials fear.

The key lies in whether such potential members of the "atomic club" as West Germany, Japan, Italy, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil ratify the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

The concern of American officials is focused on 26 countries, of which 12 have signed but not ratified the treaty. They are Japan, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, South Korea, Libya, and Venezuela.

13 Have Not Signed

The other 13, with either present or potential nuclear capabilities, who have not signed, are Spain, India, Israel, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Portugal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Algeria, Chile, Saudi Arabia and North Korea.

France and China, both of which have developed atomic weapons, also have not signed the treaty, and their continued refusal to do so is important because of their ability to supply other countries with nuclear technology and materials.

If adherence to the nonproliferation treaty were universal, it would remain to be seen how effectively the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards would be in preventing the clandestine use of nuclear materials to build weapons.

The agency's annual budget for safeguards is now \$5 million, but its safeguard system is still in the formative stage. The budget figure, which arms control officials view as low, reflects a general disinterest and reluctance of nations to contribute to the control program, officials say.

Per Lagerkvist Suffers Stroke

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (AP).—Swedish author and Nobel Prize laureate Per Lagerkvist, 83, was reported to be in a hospital in critical condition today following a brain hemorrhage.

Mr. Lagerkvist was brought unconscious to Danderyd Hospital here yesterday. The brain hemorrhage, termed minor, apparently was a reaction to influenza the author suffered recently, a hospital spokesman said. A slight improvement occurred today and he regained consciousness. But his condition was still extremely grave, the spokesman added.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1951, mainly for his best known work, "Barabbas." His works have been translated into 35 languages and include "The Gamlan," "The Dwarf" and "The Sylf."

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World Talent Drain

Population Group Asks U.S. Immigration Cut

By Bradley Graham

TON, July 5 (WP).—A study by the Population Growth, Inc., a two-year study on has called for a cutback on immigration from the United States and a reduction in the number of illegal aliens. The study, which is the first of its kind, says that the U.S. population is growing too fast and that the immigration of illegal aliens is a major factor in the growth.

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Angela Davis speaking to crowd in Raleigh, N.C.

Lead North Carolina Protest

Abernathy, Angela Davis Assail 'Injustice'

RALEIGH, N.C., July 5 (UPI).—The word is simple, and the word is plain. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy told a crowd of 5,000 cheering demonstrators on the grounds of the state capital yesterday. "Let my people go."

Calling North Carolina "the most repressive state in America," he demanded that "the pharaohs of this state open your prison doors and free your prisoners."

Mr. Abernathy is head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The demonstration, sponsored by the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, was called to draw attention to the administration of justice in North Carolina, where 45 persons are on death row, more than in any other state.

The state's total prison population, 14,000, gives it one of the highest prisoner ratios to state population in the nation. Speakers also carried signs protesting forced sterilization of women and construction of the Federal Center for Correctional Research in Butner, N.C. It was repeatedly charged throughout the rally that experiments in behavior modification will be performed there on politically troublesome federal prisoners.

The main speaker and prime mover of today's demonstration was Angela Davis, co-chairman of the alliance. Miss Davis charged that North Carolina was "the No. 1 disaster area in terms of racial justice."

Apart from the demonstrators, there were few people on the streets. The only people visible off the march route were several hundred state highway patrolmen.

Gov. James Holshouser alerted 1,000 members of the National Guard before leaving town to "go fishing." In marked contrast, Raleigh's mayor, Clarence Lightner, a black funeral director, and several members of the city council, welcomed demonstrators to the city at a rally before the march.

Speaking on the steps of the capitol, Miss Davis sounded a note of defiance. "We are not here to be intimidated," she said. "We are here to demand justice."

At the end of the march, the demonstrators gathered for a rally. Miss Davis spoke again, saying that the demonstrators were not just for North Carolina, but for all of America.

The rally was held in front of the capitol building. The demonstrators were met by a large number of police officers. The rally was peaceful and ended with a song.

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secondary theme of the demonstration, a new popular front of the political left, which is an objective of the alliance. "They must be trembling in Washington to see us holding hands today," she said. "Black, brown, red, yellow, and white."

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Charter Plan Gets Backing In N. Ireland

But Leaders Cautious On British Proposals

BELFAST, July 5 (UPI).—Political leaders today expressed guarded approval of a British government plan for the people of Northern Ireland to determine their own future through a constitutional convention.

Violence in the province continued, however. Security officials said a gang attacked a part-time policeman on Belfast's Donegal Road early this morning, shot him twice in the stomach and left him for dead.

The policeman underwent an emergency operation and was in serious condition in a Belfast hospital, officials said.

A policy paper released in London yesterday announced plans for the election of a 78-member constitutional convention which would enable representatives of all political factions here to discuss the future of the province.

Direct Rule Northern Ireland has been under direct rule from London since May 29, when Westminster suspended the provincial Assembly and Executive in the wake of a Protestant general strike.

Brian Faulkner, former chief executive of the province, said the paper justified the sharing of power between majority Protestants and minority Catholics.

"The general public will be able to go unemotionally into elections for the convention," he said. "I believe they will support the policies of the former power-sharing executive."

Hard-line Protestant leaders welcomed the plan. William Craig, leader of the Vanguard movement, said, "I think the majority of the community in Northern Ireland should be well pleased with the government's decision."

"Not Too Bad" Glen Barr, a leader of the Ulster Workers' Council, which called the May general strike, said, "It does not seem too bad."

But John Hume, deputy leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party, said there should be a cooling-off period before an election campaign.

"The white paper [the British government's policy statement on the Ulster constitution] also fails to deal with security issues," he said. "The whole security problem has been dogged completely."

Mr. Marie Drumm, vice-president of the Provisional Sinn Féin, political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, also expressed reservations about the white paper.

"There seems to be very little in it for our people," she said.

Foreign Minister Turan Gunes told Ambassador Macomber earlier this year that Turkey was determined to "re-examine" the agreement made in 1971 to cease opium poppy cultivation because of the "economic sacrifices" of Turkish farmers.

"We are recalling Ambassador Macomber for consultations to review the situation arising from the July 1 decision of the Turkish government," State Department Press Officer John King told a news conference today.

On Monday, Turkey lifted the three-year-old ban. Turkey has been the primary source of illegal heroin smuggled into the United States.

The financing, extended in the form of a credit for purchase of U.S. equipment, is the largest ever given Yugoslavia by the bank and is unusual in the following respects:

• It provides 90 per cent of the financing for sales of U.S. equipment for the project, compared to the normal 45 percent financing of Exim Bank loans.

• It guarantees repayment of the annual loan of \$20 million to finance local costs, such as payment for Yugoslavian labor and equipment. Normally, local costs are not part of Exim Bank's financing.

Warren Glick, executive vice-president of Exim Bank, said the unusually favorable terms were justified to keep West German interests from obtaining the contract.

The interest rate on the \$76-million credit is 7 per cent, considerably below market interest rates.

Computer Inadvertently Reveals Wife Cheating on Husband in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP).—A wife's cheating on her husband has been unmasked as a result of the vigilance of the city's efficient—and unfeeling—parking ticket computer.

The computer is used to track down "scofflaws." Among them was an upstate driver who piled up \$2,000 in unpaid traffic tickets. When the man of the house got the bill, he telephoned the parking violations bureau, and complained: "This car is registered to my wife and she hasn't been in New York City in five years. I'm not paying up."

Thereupon, the bureau mailed the man copies of the summonses. He noted that they were all made out on afternoons when he was at work, at the rate of two a week, and all in the same block on Manhattan's East Side.

"He called me to apologize," a bureau official reported, "and told me he confronted his wife with the grim evidence and that she finally broke down and admitted she was having an affair."

Furthermore, the man promised the tickets would be paid.

Japanese Voters Are Choosing Half of Diet's Upper House

TOKYO, July 5 (Reuters).—Voters go to the polls on Sunday to elect an Upper House election marked by a controversy over the role of Japan's giant corporations in the campaign.

The chairman of the Central Election Administration Commission, Masamichi Horigome, said this week that public concern was mounting over the support given by big business to candidates of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Tomihiko Hashimoto, the Liberal Democratic party secretary, filed a complaint yesterday with the Tokyo District Prosecutor's Office, charging that Mr. Horigome's intervention obstructed electoral freedom and violated the law.

An angry Premier Kakuei Tanaka also condemned the statement, arguing that labor unions were backing certain candidates of opposition parties.

Complaint Filed The biggest union organization, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and a Socialist-affiliated citizens' group counter-attacked today. They filed a complaint with the prosecutor's office, alleging that Mr. Hashimoto had made a false, partisan accusation against Mr. Horigome.

Japan's big corporations have in the past provided funds for the conservative Liberal Democrats but this is the first time they have openly supported candidates for the government party with manpower as well as money.

Also this week, a civic group filed a complaint against executives of the Mitsubishi Electric Corp., charging that they had urged their employees to vote for a company-backed Liberal Democratic candidate.

The controversy has tended to obscure the inflation issue, which opposition parties had regarded as a trump card in their bid to end the Liberal Democrats' majority in the Upper House of the Diet (parliament). A total of 130 of the 252 seats are at stake.

Consumer prices rose 23.1 per cent in May over last year and opinion polls early in the campaign showed that the cost of living was a major concern among the electorate.

Present standings in the Upper House are: Liberal Democrats, 134; the Socialist party, 50; Ko-meito (Clean Government) party, 23; Communist party, 11; Democratic Socialist party, 11; and Independents, 6. Eight seats are vacant.

Foils Favor Reds Recent opinion polls have predicted sizable gains for the Communists and lesser gains for the Liberal Democrats. The Socialists

are expected to keep its present strength, with the other parties losing ground.

A Liberal Democratic minority in the Upper House would not bring down the government, but it would make it more difficult to get bills passed in the Diet.

The party has a substantial majority in the Lower House, which is not affected by Sunday's triennial election.

The election is being regarded as a test for Mr. Tanaka, who took over the party's leadership and automatically became Premier two years ago.

Kalmbach Suspended As California Lawyer SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (AP).—Former presidential attorney Herbert Kalmbach was suspended from the practice of law by the California Supreme Court Wednesday for his role in the Watergate case. Kalmbach began serving a six to 18-month federal prison term Monday.

The order said that, since Kalmbach was convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude, he was to be suspended from practice of law in the state until further order from the court. Kalmbach pleaded guilty Feb. 25 to a felony charge of soliciting \$3.9 million in funds for an allegedly organized campaign committee. He also pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of soliciting a \$100,000 contribution in return for a promise of a European post to an ambassador assigned to the West Indies.

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CHURCH SERVICES FRANCE-PARIS AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS English-Speaking Inter-Denominational Services at 11:00 a.m. Sunday School re-opens Sept. 8th. Rev. Hansen, preaching. Edwin M. Tuller, D.D. Pastor. Address: Invalides or Alma-Marceau. Bus: No. 63. 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris (Tel. COMMUNION SUNDAY. Holy Communion: 8:30 a.m. Nursery during Sunday Service SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 10:45 The Very Rev. Sturgis L. Riddle, D.D., Dean, Canon Thomas W. Norman, Pastor, Director of Music. Episcopal. — All warmly welcomed. 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e. ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH 7 R. Avenue-Victoria (15th) Tel.: 720 22-51 Sunday Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (sung).

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Election in Japan

A familiar political story seems to be developing in Japan, where voters on Sunday will elect half the 253 members of the Upper House of the Diet. An effort to bring four main opposition groups together in a common slate of candidates has failed, enhancing the probability that Premier Tanaka's Liberal-Democratic party will retain its majority in the House of Councilors.

Japan, buffeted by the highest inflation rate of any industrialized country, has been hard hit by the energy shortage as well. With Mr. Tanaka's popularity skidding sharply in the opinion polls, the ruling party only a few months ago seemed certain to lose its nine-seat majority in the Upper House. But a bickering opposition and serious split among the Socialists, largest of the opposition groups, may save the day for Mr. Tanaka.

The Socialist party issued the belated call for a united opposition front, but this ini-

tiative was opposed by two other Socialist factions and rejected by the Communists and by Komeito, the clean government party. By staying out of an election coalition, the Communists obviously hope to maintain their momentum of 1972, when they significantly increased their members in the Lower House from 14 to 40 and their popular vote from 6.8 to 10.5 per cent.

It will be unhealthy for Japan's democracy if the non-Communist opposition continues to be fragmented and ineffective. The Liberal-Democratic party, in power 25 years, is considering a set of new laws, ostensibly to help restore old Japanese virtues such as patriotism and obedience but actually designed to curb press reporting, public protests and the leaking of corporate secrets. This is the kind of move that needs to be challenged by a vigilant, democratic opposition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cross of Gold

A long-overdue bill to fulfill a United States commitment to help the world's poorest nations finally sailed through the House this week, burdened with an intolerable cross of gold.

This still-affluent nation can well afford the proposed \$385 million contribution for the next four years to the World Bank's soft-loan window, the International Development Association (IDA). Indeed the United States would be shortchanging its own vital interests if it failed to maintain its reasonable share of this American-inspired international effort to head off potential explosive disaster in the less-developed world.

The price that some congressmen exacted for supporting this responsible action, however, may be more than the nation can bear—or at least more than it can responsibly be asked to risk. Appended to the IDA appropriation—in order to gain House votes—is a totally irrelevant provision that would

permit Americans to buy, sell and own gold for the first time in 40 years. The run on gold that this might touch off could have devastating effects on trade and payments balances abroad and on capital markets at home at a time when there is already perilous uncertainty on both fronts.

The gold clause, which appears in slightly differing forms in the House and Senate versions of the IDA bill, ought to be stricken in conference. At the very least, the conferees should empower the administration to postpone the lifting of gold restrictions if in its judgment such action would endanger the nation's prosperity and balance of payments. In its present form, the potential risks of this measure unfortunately threaten to overwhelm the unquestionable merit of its original and fundamental purpose to fulfill the American commitment to IDA.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Censorship and Summitry

It was only a week after the United States Supreme Court had affirmed the principle that a free society can only remain free if the government keeps its hands off the news. Tuesday night, the Russian technicians who operated the "satellite feed" that brought pictures from the Moscow summit showed what happens when governments take into their hands the right to censor public expression. Each time American broadcast correspondents tried to get out the story of what was happening to Soviet dissidents—with particular respect to the repressive precautions taken during Mr. Nixon's visit—the technicians cut them off in mid-sentence. It was a story the Russian authorities did not wish to have told while the summit was in progress, so they cut it off—just by pulling the plug.

It has never been easy for Western correspondents to get stories out of the Soviet Union that the government didn't want told. And it is certainly true that the Soviet Union is not the only government in the world that resorts to censoring what it dislikes to hear. Yet the heavy fashion in which the Russians behaved on just this one occasion tells

us all we need to know about the value of a free press and the price that is paid when an overbearing government intervenes. The story the Americans were attempting to tell concerned the general problem of the lives of dissidents in the Soviet Union, and especially their treatment while President Nixon was in town. The story of the way that Mr. Nixon's presence resulted in the Russian authorities rounding up their local critics and jailing them was of more than passing interest to the American people.

And yet Mr. Nixon's aides were conspicuously silent on the subject, declining to lodge any forceful formal protest, saying merely to whomever might be listening that the American broadcasters should have the right to cover and report whatever they pleased. It is somewhat disappointing that no one in the President's party was willing to defend, if only for the record, the elementary principles, so central to a free system of government, of a free press. Ironically, it was left to the Russians, by their abrupt interruption of the American broadcasters, to drive the lesson home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

President Nixon and Watergate

President Nixon's parley at the summit with Mr. Brezhnev will make the world a less unsafe place than it would otherwise have been in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Each has agreed to be content with one field of antiballistic missiles instead of two. This should mean that the deterrent will continue to deter at least to the same extent that it does now. World peace will continue to depend upon the threat of devastation but the balance of terror will not have been upset. The agreement to reduce and limit arms is a solid achievement and ought to be welcomed everywhere. . . . The agreements bring relief, but they do not prove that the Soviet Union and the United States understand each other better than they did before or that they have come closer together.

—From the Guardian (London).

In other times, Nixon's comeback would have been a triumph. But we have been forewarned that applause will not be appropriate. Because it is to divert the

attention of honest citizens, to try to make the Watergate affair forgotten, that Nixon has stockpiled these unbelievable diplomatic successes. It was to conceal his sins, to hide the drop in his prestige, that he condemned himself to success. This is what the Nixon haters repeat. And it is not because of Watergate that they started baiting Nixon; they have been hunting him since 1947. . . . Should he be impeached or should he resign? Hunting strategists have various opinions on this. . . . "This won't last," some say, "we'll get him." Maybe. But I personally believe rather that it is the canonization of this disliked President which is likely in the more or less long term. I believe that in a few years we will read in virtuous American editorials that Richard Nixon—who is not an angel—has the exemplary merit of showing that in a real democracy the executive is not necessarily shaken by waves of opinion and that a president can act and even reinforce the prestige of his country in the world, while, at home, good souls, every day, splash him with mud.

—Nicolas Chatelet in Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1899

WASHINGTON—Though aware of the advantages of horseless carriages for artillery service, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the U.S. Army has practically decided that the vehicle has not yet been sufficiently developed to warrant its adoption in military service. But it is obvious that the advantages of the horseless carriage are so overwhelmingly evident that its eventual adoption into the military will only be a matter of time.

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1924

PARIS—The sportsmen of 45 nations and thousands of tourists from every corner of the world gathered in Paris to celebrate the opening of the Eighth Olympic Games at the Colombes Stadium yesterday. The downtown section of the city was crowded early in the morning with athletes, ex-athletes and tourists, all wearing their national colors in their button-holes. Like something else, it promises to be "the greatest show on earth."



Summitry and Hypocrisy

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Nobody seems to be very happy about the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting; actually it was more honest than most. It was a stand-off—a holding operation in a time of political uncertainty all over the world. In this sense, it was a realistic conference because it expressed the political realities, which are uncertain at best.

Nations do not commit themselves to fundamental military changes affecting the balance of power in the world, when both politics and technology are in the process of revolutionary change. Nobody knows what irruptions and politicians will be influencing the course of events in the next few years.

Henry Kissinger is undoubtedly right in thinking that the pace of nuclear technology is outrunning the pace of political stability or even common sense in the world. "Both sides," he observed, "have to convince their military establishments of the benefits of restraint, and that is not a thought that comes naturally to military people on either side."

The Military

But neither Nixon nor Brezhnev is now strong enough, politically, to compel their military establishments to cut defense budgets or take chances for peace. In a time of political weakness and confusion, the military men and their political allies tend to prevail; this is what happened in Moscow.

In practical terms, Brezhnev could not enter into long-range military agreements with an American president facing impeachment. Similarly, Nixon could not, with all his other troubles, agree to concessions on weapons that would infuriate the Joint Chiefs of Staff and their conservative allies in the Congress, whose votes he needs to avoid impeachment and conviction.

So, the summit meeting came out about as expected. If it had been any worse, it would have been a disaster, and if it had been presented as a triumph, it would have been a fraud. Even so, the pretense of success on both sides by Nixon and Brezhnev was a little thick.

Both Nixon and Brezhnev, having disagreed on the primary questions of nuclear arms control, somehow felt obliged to pretend that their failures had been a great success. The truth is that they lost out to the hawks, but pretended the doves had won. Actually, they came out of an ominous mess fairly well, and agreed to keep talking, but in-

sisted on overstating their limited agreements.

In a way, this is reassuring. Nixon and Brezhnev don't agree, but insist on trying to agree. They don't believe in their dreams of U.S.-Soviet understanding, but believe in believing, and agree to keep talking in the hope that something will turn up. And this is some kind of progress.

What is not clear is why they overstate their limited successes and underestimate their fundamental differences, and, in the process, confuse the American and Soviet peoples. On his way home from Moscow, Nixon stopped in Maine on his way to Key Biscayne, and argued that he was on the way to "permanent" peace, that he and Brezhnev were engaged in an "irreversible" process toward concord in the world, when obviously everything is impermanent these days and reversible.

The truth is that the world needs fundamental changes in the control of military arms, inflation, prices, trade, population and the environment, but does not have the political unity to deal with these fundamental questions. This is Kissinger's main point. He keeps driving for the objective but does not have the political backing to put it over.

It is not only that Nixon and Brezhnev cannot agree about these fundamental international issues. The governments of the Soviet Union and the United States are also divided internally. Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger disagree about what should be done on these fundamental strategic questions, but cover up their disagreements.

Brezhnev has the same problem with his military leaders and his Politburo. No wonder, then, that the Moscow summit satisfied nobody. But at least it kept the negotiations going, and raised the possibility of agreements later on in the 70s or 80s.

Divisions

By that time, of course, as Kissinger implies, the arms race may be beyond control. Also, Kissinger and Brezhnev will undoubtedly then be out of power. But for the present, the main point is clear: Washington and Moscow are still too divided at home and still too suspicious of one another to reach fundamental agreements on a new order in the world.

Also, the political instability of China, Europe, the Middle East and Japan is so obvious that neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R.

is prepared to gamble now on long-range military accommodation.

This is why the Moscow summit ended in a scoreless tie. Neither Nixon nor Brezhnev could have compelled their military colleagues to make basic strategic changes, even if they had wanted to. The political structure is too weak, the time is not ripe, even if fundamental changes are overdue. It was a disappointing summit, but at least it reflected the political realities.

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What Nukes Are Good Nukes?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The United States government quite obviously expects political relations with France to become more intimate under its newly installed government and the prospect of a Nixon-Giscard d'Estaing summit following out of Henry Kissinger's posturing mission, will certainly help warm a friendship that has sometimes faltered.

But this reaffirmation of close ties that have sometimes been needlessly plagued is not expected to result in any major improvement in military links between this country and NATO. Despite certain differences between the Giscard regime and its orthodox Gaullist predecessor, there is not yet a question of reintegrating French forces into the alliance.

An Exercise

It is, however, hoped by high sources in both Washington and Paris that bilateral strategic relations will improve, possibly leading eventually to some coordination between French nuclear targeting and that of the Atlantic high command.

The latter has now been altered to take into account a U.S. pledge of immediate selective missile strikes against Soviet military installations in the event of a major attack on Western Europe—something which is in the nature of a planning exercise since no such attack is held conceivable today.

Hitherto French doctrine (as revised since the resignation of President de Gaulle in 1969) relied on immediate use of France's small nuclear weapons stockpile as soon as any French forces are hit in the unlikely event of war. So far there has never been an

effort to coordinate the targets selected for such arms with the targets listed by NATO and U.S. planners.

Now, however, with NATO's acceptance of the French Defense Secretary Schœnherr, it is believed easier to discuss joint targeting programs with France. France's nuclear force is exceedingly small when compared with the U.S. strategic force or with the approximately 7,000 American tactical atomic warheads stationed in Western Europe on behalf of NATO. Nevertheless, it is now acknowledged by the United States that France, by its own efforts and with no American aid, has managed to build a small but effective modern nuclear arm.

The program was initially decided upon by the Fourth Republic government after the disastrous Suez campaign of 1956. It only gathered serious momentum after De Gaulle proclaimed the Fifth Republic.

For several years there has been serious talk about the theoretical possibility of developing a "European" nuclear force by pooling the French and British national atomic weapons systems for the benefit of the nine-nation European Community. Under this theory, Bonn would be given some say in the direction although it would possess no nuclear hardware.

In 1973 Washington deliberately limited to both London and Paris that it favored creation of such a "European" force as a means of aiding the organization of a politically unified Europe. These hints implied the United States might release Britain from its pledge not to reveal secret information received from the U.S. to develop its nuclear force.

However, such intimations petered out and never meant

much. The trouble is not with American reluctance to see Britain share the few bits of knowledge obtained from us that are still regarded as secret.

France Alone

The real trouble is that France, all alone, by a tough program of testing and by brilliant engineering, has already surpassed Britain and developed a superior atomic capability. Certainly in military nuclearities and probably in most phases of peaceful aspects, the French have forged ahead.

One consequence of this is a declining French interest in the concept of pooling which had been especially cherished as a long-term project by former British Prime Minister Heath and the late President Pompidou. And, while the United States was eager to support any move that seemed to contribute to ultimate political unity in Europe (not just an economic bloc), it disavows the idea of diverting too large a share of British resources to such an effort.

Moreover, the present Washington administration is privately convinced that a pooled Franco-British force might encourage more spending than it was worth, either strategically or as a political symbol. Also, that anyway it could have no real value to European unity unless West Germany were given a more authoritative voice in its administration, and direction than either the French or the British would wish.

Thus, despite indications of greater warmth in French-U.S., French-German and French-NATO relationships, the dramatic token of such unity—a "European" nuclear force—seems even further from realization than a year ago.

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ambodian Rebels Fall Back to Oudong to Stem Offensive

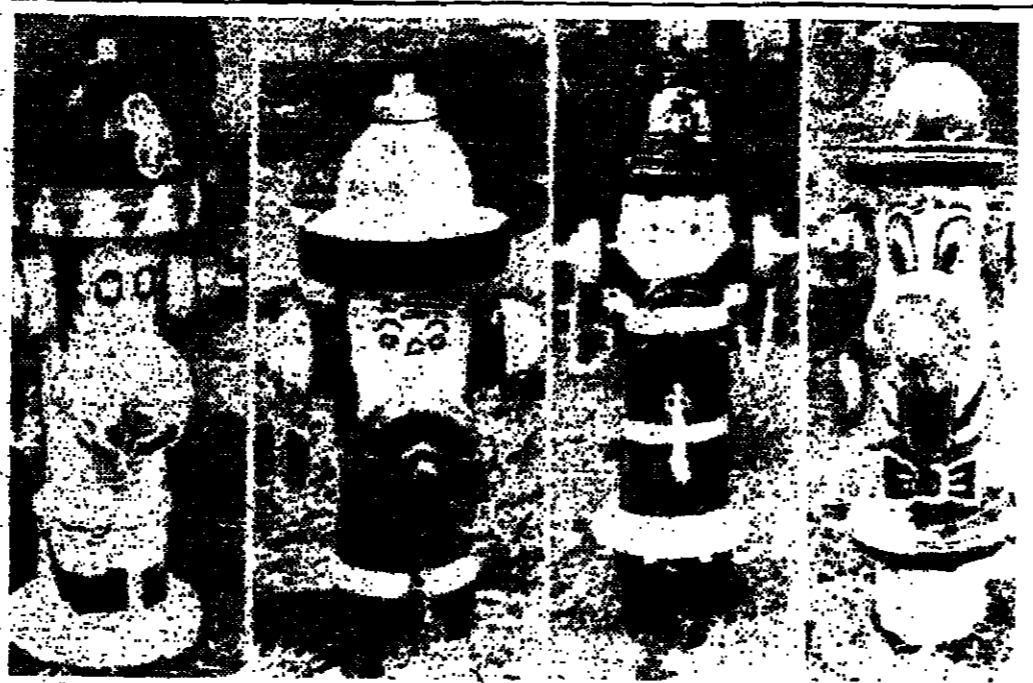
PHNOM PENH, July 5 (AP)—mer Rouge forces pulled back and Oudong today to defend against an advancing government force that is trying to open supply routes to the rice fields northwest Cambodia, field of-
the government force of about 4 men headed toward Oudong, provincial capital 25 miles north here that was lost in March. The field officers said an es-
4,000 to 5,000 Khmer-
uge troops were massing
und Oudong to try to stem
government drive.

uxembourg Sets VA Reduction to tem Inflation

LUXEMBOURG, July 5 (Reu-
)—Luxembourg's new center-
government today announced
would take active measures to
stem inflation, including re-
ducing the value added tax on
the goods.
representing his government's
gram to Parliament, Premier
Jean Thoen said the Economics
nistry would take stronger con-
over prices.
through the budget has not
been worked out, it will in-
de reduction in the value
tax and increases in family
allowances to help poorer fam-
he said.
the government took office last
aut after 55 years of Christian
mocratic rule.
he affirmed the government's
port for the European Econ-
Community and said its
on and should still be En-
sean union by 1980. He said
a powers of the European Par-
ament, which meets in Luxem-
urg and Strasbourg, must be
lengthened.

toward the provincial capital.
Fighting also was reported at
two places along Highway 4, the
road from Phnom Penh to the
coast and Kompong Som, Cam-
bodia's chief seaport. Since early
May, the insurgents have held
control of 90 miles of the 145-
mile highway.
The Cambodian command said
government troops killed 60 in-
surgents in a battle along the
highway, 46 miles from here.
Government losses were three
dead and 40 wounded, the com-
mand said.
Heavy fighting was reported
to be continuing around isolated
Kompong Bella, the last govern-
ment-held town on the stretch
of Highway 4 in Khmer Rouge
hands.

Meanwhile, a North Vietnamese
broadcast said a Cambodian Na-
tional United Front delegation,
headed by Vice Premier Khieu
Samphan, recently visited Com-
munist-controlled areas of South
Vietnam. The Hanoi broadcast
said the visit by the exile gov-
ernment group began June 11
and, this week, the Cambodians
held talks with leaders of the
Viet Cong's Provisional Revolu-
tionary Government.
The vice-premier is the chief
lieutenant of Prince Norodom
Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian
chief of state who is in exile in
Peking. But some observers be-
lieve that he is espousing Prince
Sihanouk.
In South Vietnam, Communist
gunners fired more than 10
rockets into the town of Phu
Cuong, 15 miles north of Saigon,
and killed or wounded 10 civilians,
the Saigon command said.
It was the first shelling of the
provincial capital since the cease-
fire. The target apparently was
a military base that is the for-
ward headquarters of govern-
ment forces battling the Viet
Cong and North Vietnamese in
an infiltration corridor north of
Saigon.



GOING TO THE DOGS—Fire plugs in Madison, Ill., near East St. Louis, are taking on a new character. They are being painted by school children who have come up with the following: From left: a clown, a priest, a fireman and Donald Duck.

Italian Chamber Removes Immunity of Neo-Fascist

ROME, July 5 (AP)—The
Chamber of Deputies yesterday
lifted the parliamentary immu-
nity of Italy's neo-Fascist leader
and ordered him to face charges
of instigation of an armed
revolt against the state.

The charges had been filed
against Giorgio Almirante by a
magistrate in the central Italian
town of Spoleto.
Mr. Almirante was quoted as
having told a rally of his party
at Cassia, near Spoleto, that
"youths must get ready for action
before others" and that he ex-
pected to achieve from the re-

sponse of the party "results
similar to those in Portugal,
Spain and Greece."
Mr. Almirante reportedly said
his party "for the time being has
no rifles to give to its youths."
The Spoleto magistrate brought
the case to parliament last Sep-
tember. All parties backed the
charges with the exception of
Mr. Almirante's MSI group.
The neo-Fascist leader had been
charged last year with attempt-
ing to revive Fascism by a Milan
magistrate.
In that case too the chamber
voted to lift Mr. Almirante's im-
munity.

Road Toll Drop Reported in Italy

ROME, July 5 (UPI)—Traffic
deaths in Italy have gone down
since gasoline prices went up.
The Central Institute of Statis-
tics has reported that 2,396
persons died and 31,231 were in-
jured in 42,859 traffic accidents
in January and February. This
compared with 1,492 dead and
27,542 injured in 43,685 accidents
in the first two months of 1973.
The institute did not make the
decline in the energy crisis. But
there have been fewer cars on
the roads since the government
started raising gasoline prices in
September. Three successive
raises took the price of premium
gasoline from 162 lire a liter
95 cents a gallon in September
to \$1.52 a gallon in February.

Reform Pledges Begin to Haunt Marcos

By Sydney H. Schanberg

MANILA, July 5 (NYT)—One
of the biggest problems facing
President Ferdinand Marcos is
that his publicly machine has con-
siderably lessened its support for it.
Almost every day, Manila news-
papers use banner headlines to
announce sweeping decrees and
promises that, it is evident, can
never be fulfilled.

The problems of the Philippines
do not lend themselves to quick
transformations—no, enough land
for all the sharecroppers who
have been promised it, not enough
jobs for the fastest-growing popu-
lation in Asia, and so on. And
promises that raise aspirations
can also raise unrest when per-
formance falls short.

Mr. Marcos, in interviews with
foreign journalists, says he would
like the Philippine press to be less
sceptical and to offer some
criticism of government programs.
Such realism would be salutary,
but the press, which remains mul-
tiple, has considered it wiser to
keep reporting "revolutionary re-
forms" and "economic miracle"
bold headlines.

The gagging of the news media,
the arrests of thousands of dis-
sidents and political opponents,
and the general suspension of
civil rights have often been the
focus of reports in the Western
press about the martial-law gov-
ernment, which is nearly two
years old, and officials complain
bitterly that the reports have
been unfair. In a sense, but surely
not in the sense they mean, they
may be right.

No Burning Issue

Although his critics brand Mr.
Marcos a dictator, civil rights are
not a burning issue among Philip-
pinos. Most have never had them
because 70 per cent of the popula-
tion of 40 million are farmers and
peasants who have lived under

feudal land barons and have had
no social or economic mobility.

Essentially only the elite, and
the intelligentsia in Manila, en-
joyed or understood civil rights,
and there is no denying their
distress. An intellectual who
spent three months in jail in the
early days of martial law, said:
"You used to be able to say any-
thing to anyone. Now I have to
look around and see who's listen-
ing before I speak."

Influential though the educated
class is, the country's most im-
portant pressure group is the im-
poverished people in the coun-
tryside. It is no accident that Mr.
Marcos, 56, a man of political
skill, has made agrarian reform—
the transfer of land from largely
absentee owners to the share-
croppers who have been tilling it
for them—the cornerstone of his
program.

President Marcos promised in
the emancipation decree issued
shortly after the declaration of
martial law in September, 1972,
that a million peasant families
would receive 7 to 12 acres of
the rice or corn land they had
been tilling as sharecroppers or
tenants, with each landlord allowed
to keep 17 acres.

It worked well enough with
holdings of more than 50 acres
a large number of which have
been broken up. But the govern-
ment soon discovered that 60 per
cent or more of those involved
worked for landlords who owned
17 acres or less.

But if Mr. Marcos fails to keep
his promise to the sharecroppers,
it may lead to an explosion of
the kind of rural unrest that was
rife before martial law.

Jobs are another area in which
government promises far out-
distance reality. Nearly 30 per
cent of the working population
is either unemployed or under-
employed, with no substantial
improvement foreseeable soon.

Per capita income is just over
\$200 a year and nearly half the
population is undernourished.

Doing Their Best

There is no doubt that Mr.
Marcos is attempting some badly
needed reforms, and even his
critics acknowledge that many of
the technicians and economic
ministers who have been en-
trusted with carrying them out
are doing their best.

The successes of the martial-
law era have been widely pub-
licized. The violent crime and
banditry for which the Philippines
was notorious have been reduced.
Foreign-exchange reserves, fore-
ign investment and tourism have
increased sharply. Basically these
improvements result from the
establishment of order and have
little to do with fundamental
social reform. Some diplomats
think the next six months to a
year may be critical for the Mar-
cos government.

65 Feared Drowned

CAIRO, July 5 (Reuters)—
About 65 persons were feared
drowned when a truck carrying
guests to a wedding party plun-
ged into a canal in Egypt's west-
ern desert, the newspaper Al
Ahram reported today.

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U.S. Probes Charges of Fraud at N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Federal authorities are probing charges that associates of a bankrupt financier, Michele Sindona, used the bank's assets to enhance their own profits at the expense of the bank's creditors.

The charges, which come in the wake of a recent investigation into the bank's operations, allege that Sindona's associates used the bank's assets to enhance their own profits at the expense of the bank's creditors.

Banco di Roma Lends Sindona \$100 Million

ROME, July 5 (Reuters).—Banco di Roma president Armando Ventriglia said today the bank granted a \$100-million loan to the financial group controlled by Michele Sindona.

The loan, which was made at a time when the bank was facing a crisis of confidence, was a significant move by the bank's leadership.



Michele Sindona

Jobless Rate Is Stable in U.S. in June

Despite Some Fears Of Rise to 6 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The U.S. jobless rate stood firm in June despite the traditional surge of students seeking work.

The rate remained at 5.2 percent, a level that has been stable for some time. Despite some fears of a rise to 6 percent, the data shows a steady economy.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Sales Fall 22 Per Cent

The pace of new-auto sales in the United States fell more than 22 per cent in June from year-earlier levels, chiefly reflecting the decline of recent months.

Demag Turnover, Order Inflow Up

Turnover of Demag AG in the first six months of 1974 was up 15 per cent from the same period last year.

Japan Firms in Iran Project

Sumitomo Chemical Co. will join Marubeni Corp. and Kyowa Gas Chemical Industry Co. in building a methanol manufacturing plant in Iran.

Firms to End Paper Exports to U.S.

Finnish paper producers plan to stop exporting paper to the United States because of the low price level there.

Teijin to Import Volvo Cars

Teijin Ltd. of Japan has agreed in principle to import and market passenger cars from Volvo AB of Sweden.

GATT Head's Plan Has Backing of U.S.

The plan suggests a body comprising "not more than 20 representatives" similar to the proposed Committee of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.

Panel Urged to Deal With Trade Crises

By Douglas Ramsey

GENEVA, July 5 (WP)—After informal talks with the European Community, Market and other GATT members in early June, the GATT director general has urged a panel to deal with trade crises.

U.S. Banks' Loan Rate Goes to 12%

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The six largest commercial banks in the country raised their prime lending rates today from 11 3/4 per cent to the record 12 per cent.

U.S. Airlines Report Growth In Travel Is Slowing Down

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT)—An unexpected surge in domestic air travel earlier this year has lost much of its thrust in recent weeks, and airline executives are trying to determine why.

Italy Trade Gap Tops '73 Deficit

ROME, July 5 (Reuters).—Italy's provisional trade deficit rose to \$3.9 billion in the first five months of this year, exceeding the 1973 deficit.

U.S. Is Seeking Damages From San Diego Banker

SAN DIEGO, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) filed suit in federal court here against C. Arnold Smith and 19 other former directors of U.S. National Bank to obtain damages on the bank's loans of more than \$400 million to Mr. Smith, his family and affiliated firms and associates.

U.S. Airlines Report Growth In Travel Is Slowing Down

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT)—An unexpected surge in domestic air travel earlier this year has lost much of its thrust in recent weeks, and airline executives are trying to determine why.

U.S. Asks W. Germans to Set Up Fund to Pay Off Debts

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 5 (NYT)—A spokesman of the mechanism by which international banks pay for another, which would have serious implications for world business and finance, is threatening.

Herstatt Failure Causes Threat to Inter-Bank Payments

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 5 (NYT)—A spokesman of the mechanism by which international banks pay for another, which would have serious implications for world business and finance, is threatening.

Herstatt Units in Takeover

FRANKFURT, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Bank Für Gemeinwirtschaft (BFG) said today that it will take over five branches of Bank of I. D. Herstatt in and around Cologne.

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Savings Banks in U.S. Sue To Block Planned Note Issues

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP-DJ).—A New York court was asked today to rule that the Federal Reserve Board has power to regulate the terms of notes offered by bank holding companies.

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Market Summary

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82	84	Convertible Bond	
75.5	76.2	Addressing 42-88..	46
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Evert Takes Women's Crown at Wimbledon

Smith Bows to Rosewall

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5 (UPI)—Ken Rosewall of Australia, two sets down and one from defeat, made one of the great rallies in Wimbledon history today to beat American Stan Smith, 6-3, 4-6, 9-8, 6-1, and enter the finals of the singles.

Rosewall, a few months short of 30 and the oldest man in the 19, will meet 21-year-old Stan Smith in the final tomorrow. Smith, 4-6, 6-2, 8-3, 6-4, said of his next opponent: "How do you play a legend?"

Rosewall has been playing at Wimbledon since he was 17 and has three defeats in the final, the last being to the American in 1967. He is now the only man to win the title. There is a feeling that this is his last real shot for the only major crown he has not won and the crowd with him from the first ball.

Rosewall allowed Smith only eight points in his first four service games, but the American saved to find the key to the winning ground strokes that Rosewall eliminated topped John Newcombe in the semifinals by moving to the net at every opportunity.

Smith held service with Rosewall again in the net, at set point, but broke service at love to win the second set and again 4-1. On the first set point, Rosewall was over the baseline. The Australian started his great comeback in the third set after Smith broke him in the first set and went to 0-2. In his eighth service game, Rose-



Australian Ken Rosewall stretches to return Stan Smith's drive in yesterday's match.

will gave Smith only eight points. He broke Smith to 5-3 and games went with service to the tie break.

Forced to Err
Smith was leading, 6-5, but he was forced into errors and was long on a drive to give the set to Rosewall.

Smith fought desperately for every point, but from then on it was all Rosewall. He broke Smith to start the fourth set and broke again to 3-0. In the fifth set, he got the winning break to 3-1.

All through the last two sets, the old master played the court with magnificent placements. In the first two sets, he had been missing these shots by inches.

Fittingly he capped the match with a final love game. Rosewall, the ninth seed, seemed to be bothered more by the gusts of wind on center court than by Smith. After the match,

the club masseur urged him to take more time on the massage table than the younger players, especially since he has to meet a man young enough to be his son for the \$10,000 (\$24,000) first prize tomorrow. The Smith match lasted three hours, 12 minutes.

Third-seeded Connors, the man the other pros love to hate, overcame a poor first set to defeat Stockton in 99 minutes. Connors has always been a loner, but the other pros are angry at the lawsuit he has filed against Jack Kramer and Donald Dell, officers of the Association of Tennis Professionals—the players' trade union.

Unseeded Player
Stockton was bidding to become the first unseeded player since Germany's Willy Borge in 1967 to reach the final. For one set, he appeared to be on his way, but then his game fell apart.

Stockton started with a flourish when he broke for 2-1 in the first set, clinching the break with a great lob which had Connors hitting air.

Things looked bad for Connors, a lefty, when Stockton, with another lob, broke for a 2-1 lead in the second set.

Connors, coming into the net now, broke back for 2-2 and took eight straight games to take the set and lead 3-0 in the third.

Stockton, who has a tremendous power game, was in many difficulties at this stage. Double-faults flowed—his served eight in the match—from his racket and his normally sharp and decisive volleying deserted him.

Connors reached 5-1 and it looked all over but he was broken to 13 when he served for the set in the seventh game. Two games later he wrapped it up when Stockton was wide with a lob.

American Beats Morozova Of Soviet Union Decisively

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5 (UPI)—American Chris Evert today became the youngest woman in 22 years to win the singles title of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships when she overcame Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union, the first Russian to reach the finals, 6-0, 6-4.

The 19-year-old second seed was merciless in the break first set, driving Morozova from side to side with punishing forehands and backhands. And when Morozova came up to the net she was passed or lobbed back as Evert succeeded in her ambition to be the first since Maureen Connolly in 1953 to win the Italian, French and Wimbledon crowns.

Earned \$17,000
Evert's victory earned her \$17,000 (\$16,800). Morozova technically won \$4,000 (\$3,600) but she gets only \$16 a day pocket money and all her expenses, and must turn her winnings over to the Russian Sports Federation.

The crowd, which included Princess Margaret and the Duke of Kent, had little to cheer at what was perhaps the most one-sided final since Doris Hart beat Shirley Fry, 6-1, 6-0 in 1952. But for Evert it was a sweet moment following her straight-set loss to Billie Jean King in last year's final.

Morozova, who lost to Evert in the French final, said before the match that she hoped to do better on a grass surface, but she never really got into the game.

Against power hitters like King and Britain's Virginia Wade, Morozova was able to play serve and volley, but Evert never let her dictate the terms and kept her in the back court for most of the 58-minute match.

All the drama of the first set was packed into the 10-minute first game in which Evert saved three break points before finally saving service after the seventh deuce.

Jimmy Connors, Evert's fiancé who earlier qualified for the men's singles final against Ken Rosewall tomorrow, arrived with the score 0-0 and could not get a break. He stood by post in the players' enclosure, munching on a sandwich and watching.

Morozova, who was undecided whether to stay back or come to the net, elected to attack in the second set and her tactics appeared correct when she broke Evert for 2-1. But Evert broke back immediately and the women

again exchanged service games in the sixth and seventh games.

Both then held to 30 and Morozova went to 40-love in the 10th game and appeared comfortable. Once again the roof was about to fall in.

A forehead pass, a winner off a first service and a volleying error by Morozova made it deuce. Morozova now hit a backhand long and finished the match with a double fault. It was over.

The crowd cheered politely, but gave Evert a big ovation when she received the championship plate from the Duke of Kent.

Phoned Father
After she received her awards, Evert went to telephone her father in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and reported later to a press conference.

"He was crying—he was so happy," she said. "As a result of the Virginia Slams tour, she now likes coming up to the net, and it was this move that helped her beat Morozova so decisively."

"I tried to keep her back from the net at the same time," she said.

Evert said that she expected to be back for Wimbledon "many more times" that she "obviously" does not have a service or volley in the class of her ground strokes and must work on these.

And she thinks King, despite her defeat here, is the best woman player in the world.

"This year," she said, "was my best chance to do well—meaning the elimination of King and Evonne Goolagong."

Morozova attributed her defeat to the advice of other players anxious to see Evert beaten. "I should have played my own game," she said.



Chris Evert two-hands a return against Olga Morozova.

In World Cup

Finalists Lacking 'Total Football'

By Brian Glanville

MUNICH, July 5 (UPI)—Could Sunday's World Cup soccer final be described as a triumph for "total football"? After all, it was West Germany, with a brilliant international team, and the Netherlands, through its equally dazzling Ajax club, which presented us with the concept, in 1972.

It was they who convinced us that anyone could do anything, that fullbacks could be transformed into strikers, sweepers into attackers, attackers into defenders. Versatility was all. A center-half who could not beat his man like a forward, a forward who could not tackle like a fullback, they had no place in the modern game.

Yet unlike the 4-2-4 and the 4-3-3 patterns of play that Brazil gave us in 1958 and 1962, total football has not caught on. The world at large has made gestures towards it, but no more. And though I have much admiration for the Dutch and West German teams, which I think will give us a memorable cup final, I do not think either can truly be said to play "total football" anymore.

Perhaps the Dutch would have come closer to doing so were it not for those unlucky injuries to key players. But you cannot take two such stars as the center-half Barry Hulshoff, so uncompromising in defense, so eager to move up to strike goal, and Gerry Mühren out of a team and expect it to be the same.

Heavy Cost

These absences have cost the Netherlands very dearly, and the view was confirmed in its match against Brazil at Dortmund. For they have lost from midfield not only Mühren but also Arie Haan, who is playing uneasily as a so-called sweeper—so-called because Haan, a gifted midfield player, seems uncertain of quite how he should interpret his role. He was certainly no sweeper against the Brazilians, for he usually was playing in line with the other three backs. His natural penchant is to move forward.

In the case of Mühren, the Netherlands has at least been able to call on a talented replacement in Wim van Hanegem, whose left foot is a subtle and incisive weapon, whether it be striking free kicks or making immaculate passes. But van Hanegem is static. Though physically strong, he does good by stealth. He simply has not the pace, the physical energy, to play the "total football" role which Haan and Mühren have played for Ajax.

The player who can fulfill it to perfection is Johan Neeskens, the third and perhaps the most remarkable member of the Ajax midfield. He is a biting tackler, but, as he showed against Brazil, he is also a rampant attacker, the finest foil to Johan Cruyff. Were Haan and Mühren with him in midfield, his vitally important

forays into attack would probably not expose his team.

As it was, they inevitably left gaps in Dortmund Wednesday. So Neeskens and the Dutch are caught in a cleft stick. Without his bursts, how to get the best out of Cruyff's incomparable play? But if he does go upfield so often, what risks be run?

West Germany was certainly playing a form of "total football" in 1972, but it is not remotely so good a team now. Though Wolfgang Overath has struck form, even his best cannot begin to compare with the best of the faded Gunter Netzer. Though Sepp Maier, as he showed against the Poles, has struck one of his inspired periods in goal, his Bayern Munich clubmate Georg Schwarzenbeck is dreadfully suspect, and even Franz Beckenbauer nodded in the Poland game, requiring two marvelous saves by Maier to rescue him. Maier says that it would be ridiculous to drop Schwarzenbeck from center-half, now that the defense has settled down. I do not think the defense has settled down.

The irony of it is that Schwarzenbeck has been doing his best work in attack, rather than defense. It was he, after all, who scored that dramatically late equalizer for Bayern in the final of this year's European Cup against Atletico Madrid. But for

Should the game go into extra time, West Germany's fine physical condition may favor it. Were the Netherlands at full strength, with Mühren and Hulshoff, I should not hesitate to forecast its success. As it is, I am still inclined toward the Dutch. But it will be as the Duke of Wellington would have said, a damn close run thing.

Merckx Still Leading

BESANCON, France, July 5 (Reuters)—Belgian Patrick Sercu won the second half of today's eighth stage of the Tour de France cycle classic, from Chamois to Besancon. But Belgian Eddie Merckx retained the overall lead.

What they're wearing in Paris



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Cedeno Drives in Four Runs to Beat Atlanta, 4-3

ATLANTA, July 5 (UPI)—Star Cedeno drove in all of the runs, with a three-run homer and a game-winning double today as the Astros beat the Atlanta Braves, 4-3, in 10 innings.

Cedeno's 18th homer of the season came in the eighth inning, giving the Astros a 3-3 lead. The Braves tied the game in the bottom of the ninth when Phil Garr led off with a double, scored two runs later from third when Darrell Evans beat an infield hit.

Cedeno wasted little time, hitting the Astros in front again. Roger Metzger led off the ninth with a single, the Astro outfielder rifled the ball against leftfield fence, scoring Metzger all the way from first.

Giants 2, Padres 2
At San Francisco, Ed Goodson, a three-run homer and Gary Shuts hit a two-run shot to tie the game. The Padres won, 3-2, over the Giants.

The victory went to Tom Braden, who pitched a six-hitter. It was his seventh triumph of the season, and first since June 4. He only runs he allowed came in the eighth inning when Willie McCoy hit the sixth inning.

Mets 5, Phillies 2
Phillies 6, Mets 2
At New York, Wayne Twitchell added nine runs in the eighth inning, snapping an eight-game losing streak with a 6-2 victory over New York, won the opener.

Leon Jones, who had two hits, drove in four runs in the ninth, had three of the five hits. Twitchell, the left-fielder, had 10 hits in his last 45 at-bats, raising his average from .284. During this streak he has driven in 14 runs.

Twins 3, Rangers 1
At the American League, at Arlington, Larry Hise's two-homer with one out in the ninth inning gave Minnesota a 3-1 victory over Texas.



DOWN AND DIRTY—Detroit's Ben Oglivie slides safely home as the ball gets away from New York catcher Thurman Munson during Thursday night game. The Yankees won, 6-4.

ninth inning gave Minnesota a 3-1 victory over Texas.

Bert Blyleven, who had previously lost two 1-0 games this year, had allowed only a third-inning homer to Toby Harvey but was in danger of dropping his 11th game when the Twins rallied against Jim Bibby in the ninth.

Brewers 13, Indians 2
At Milwaukee, Ed Sprague scattered eight hits and Mike Hegan drove in five runs with a pair of homers to lead a 17-hit attack and give the Brewers a 15-3 rout of Cleveland.

A's 9, Angels 4
At Anaheim, Oakland coupled four unearned runs in the second inning with Joe Rudi's two-run homer in the fifth for a 9-4 victory over California.

Oakland's 11th victory in its last 16 games moved the American League West leaders a comfortable four and a half games ahead of Kansas City and Texas. Meanwhile, the lowly Angels, still seeking a victory for manager Dick Williams, dropped their fifth straight. They have only won eight of their last 32.

Yankees 6, Tigers 2
At Detroit, Bobby Murcer and Orel Hershiser singled home runs in the ninth inning to help New York break a seven-game losing streak with a 6-4 victory over Detroit.

Jim Northrup's fifth homer in five games, leading off the bottom of the eighth inning, had given Detroit a 4-3 lead, but Elliott Maddox and Lou Piniella singled with one out and Murcer singled

home the tying run. Walt Williams then lifted a sacrifice fly to left to break the tie and Veloz followed with another single to score an insurance run.

White Sox 11, Royals 3
At Chicago, Bill Melton, hitting a home run in his third consecutive game, battled in four runs and Terry Forster held Kansas City hitless in 2 2/3 innings for an 11-3 victory for Chicago.

Melton hit his ninth homer with one out in the second inning and then delivered a bases-loaded single to bat in two runs in the seventh. Bucky Dent opened the seventh for the Sox when he was hit by a pitch by Kansas City starter Steve Busby, advanced on a wild pitch and reached third when Pat Kelly beat out a bunt for a single.

Thursday's Line Scores

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